

United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania, officially the United Republic of Tanzania, is a sovereign state in eastern Africa within the African Great Lakes region. It borders Kenya and Uganda to the north; Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west; Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique to the south; and the Indian Ocean to the east. Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is in north-eastern Tanzania.* Mainland Tanzania is divided into twenty-six regions (Mikoa in Swahili). Each region is subdivided into districts (Wilaya) and local government authorities (also called Councils). The districts and Councils are subdivided into divisions (Tarafa) and further into local wards (Kata). Wards are further subdivided for management purposes: for urban wards into 'streets' (Mitaa) and for rural wards into villages (Kijiji). The villages are further subdivided into hamlets (Vitongoji).

Municipal SWM in Mainland Tanzania is under the supervision of the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government. Apparently, dumping of garbage on roadsides and in drains is largely under control. Following a number of initiatives by the government and particularly local government authorities on environmental cleanliness, heavy investments in country-wide urban infrastructure services and intense public awareness and inclusion, the sanitary environment of most parts of urban areas has improved.

Source: * Wikipedia, Tanzania, accessed 15 March 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania>>

Information

Population	54,199,163 (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2018)
Population growth (annual %)	3.1 (NBS, 2018)
Area (km ²)	947,303
Climate	Tropical climate but divided into four main climatic zones: the hot humid coastal plain, the semi-arid zone of the central plateau, the high-moist lake regions, and the temperate highland areas.
GDP (current USD)	56.66 billion (Bank of Tanzania, 2018)
GDP growth (annual %)	7.1 (NBS, 2017)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)*	910 (2017)
Main industries	Agricultural processing, mining
Currency**	USD 1 : TZS 2,330 (Tanzanian shilling) (February 2019)

Sources: * World Bank, Tanzania, accessed 15 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=TZA>>

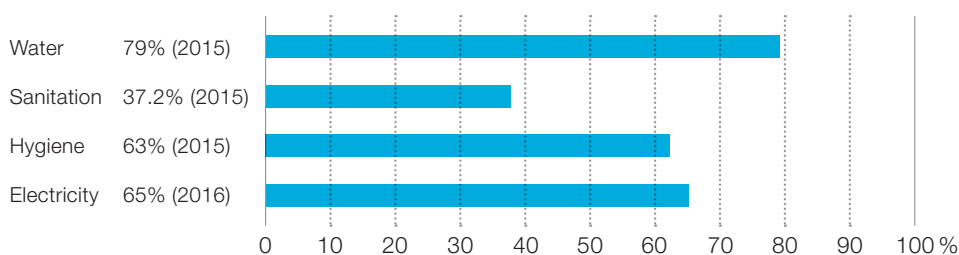
** Oanda.com

Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no national basic law on municipal solid waste management. Related laws and regulations are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is stipulated in the EMA. » Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act of 1982 (revised in 2002). » Public Health and Sewerage Act 2007: covers sanitation issues. ● There are laws and programmes for supporting the informal sector as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Business Activities Registration Act 2007: SWM is a part of this Act. » Property and Business Formalization Program, 2004 to date: deals with social inclusion of informal sectors. » The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Development Control Regulations No. 242 of 2008.
Policy/Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a strong political will, right from the highest levels of government, for every Tanzanian to adhere to the very basics of environmental sanitation. ● The related policies are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » National Environmental Management Policy, 1997. » National Solid Waste Management and Action Plan, 2010.
Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Promote rural and urban linkage, and ensure equity and equality in production and consumption of locally available resources and in accessing of social and economic services for a balanced growth. » Coordinate, advise, monitor, and evaluate results-based implementation of sectoral development policies and legislations in urban and rural areas. » Enhance capacity of Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in operationalisation of urban and rural development initiatives. » Oversee and facilitate Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in preparation and management of urban and rural development projects and programs and as well promote investment opportunities at grassroots level. » Coordinate, monitor, and nurture growth of emerging small towns' trajectory from village to urban settings in the urbanisation process. ● Vice President's Office (VPO) - Union and Environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Oversee environmental management specifically on National SWM and Action Plan.

Item	Outline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Approve Strategic Environmental Assessment and ESIA. ● VPO - National Environment Management Council: conduct ESIA which includes addressing matters on solid waste. ● Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children: oversee Environmental Sanitation, which includes municipal and medical waste.
Financial system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ratio of SWM budget allocated within national budget: less than 5% (recurring budget). ● Tax on waste disposal: Local Government Authorities charge tipping fee for each incoming truck. ● Local Government Authorities charge a fixed rate for waste from low-income areas, but a higher rate from higher-income areas. ● Subsidies from central government to local government are provided for the operation of the waste management services and the procurement of collection vehicles, and VAT is exempted for all SWM. ● The Government is encouraging various stakeholders to exploit the potential of decomposing solid waste for Climate Change Mitigation through biogas flaring and electricity generation.
Donor support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World Bank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Urban Sector Rehabilitation Project in 1990s: besides urban infrastructure, this project also dwelt indirectly on improving urban drainage and accessibility as a leverage in refuse transfer. » Local Government Support Project in early 2000s literally opened up settlements, which eased handling of urban waste. » Tanzania Strategic Cities Project (TSCP) 2010-2020: includes the construction of seven new landfills and the procurement of heavy machines for these sites. » Urban Local Government Strengthening Program (ULGSP) 2013-2019: program-for-results approach (P for R) in funding for improvement of open dump site to controlled dump site (18 urban authorities). Tipping trucks and other equipment were procured. » Dar-es-Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) 2013-2020: proposing construction of a new landfill site and procurement of equipment. ● Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA): capacity enhancement for SWM. Institutional setup in both national, regional and local government, 2010-2016. ● JICA: conducted intensive studies on urban SWM. ● UN-Habitat: conducted several participatory studies SWM in 1990s and early 2000s.
Areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social issues: the community needs to be made aware of the value of handling SWM in a sustainable manner. ● Policy issues: prioritise SWM at policy level. ● Institutional issues: prepare a basic SWM law to more clearly define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in SWM. ● Technical issues: provide skills and knowledge on SWM at grassroots level.

Status of Access to Basic Services* (in urban area)



*The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

Estimated Waste Amount

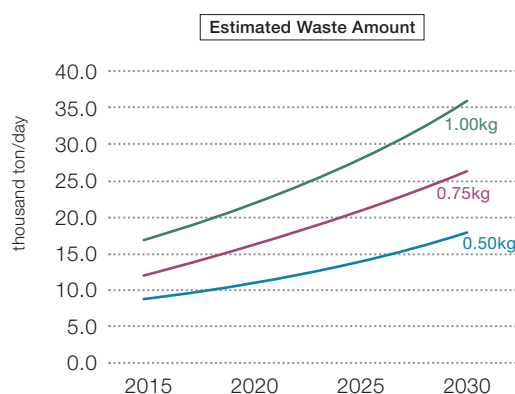
The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

		unit: thousand persons			
Population	Year	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Total		53,880	62,775	72,681
Urban		17,035	22,113	28,245	35,529

		unit: thousand ton/day			
Waste Amount	Generation rate	2015	2020	2025	2030
	0.50 kg/pers/day	8.5	11.1	14.1	17.8
	0.75 kg/pers/day	12.8	16.6	21.2	26.6
	1.00 kg/pers/day	17.0	22.1	28.2	35.5

$$\text{Waste Amount} = (\text{generation rate}) \times (\text{urban population})$$

Source for population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.



Photograph:

One of the landfills

This information was confirmed by the focal point in October 2018.